

STORM SWEEP.

Continued From Third Column First Page.

Peninsular line, not far from Jacksonville is badly washed out. Trees and telegraph poles litter the tracks. Out of thirty-three orders for new ties by the Union for points in Florida, only two had been delivered up to 9 o'clock tonight by the Western Union company.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia Deluged and Fears Entertained for Charleston's Safety.

Columbia, S. C., August 28.—(Special.)—All South Carolina was in the very teeth of the storm last night and this morning. The state weather observer says that nearly the entire early rice crop has been destroyed and that cotton has been injured from 25 to 30 per cent. The crop in this section are in a distressing condition. Corn and peas are ruined. Pasture fences have been blown away and the cattle are scattered everywhere. Barns and cribs have been blown down, leaving the forage exposed.

Sullivan's Island in the Sea. Great anxiety is manifested for Charleston. The wires being down, telegraphic communication is impossible. No train from there has arrived since last night. There are reports that Sullivan's island has been blown away, that one of the churches is badly injured and that there has been great destruction on all sides.

Furious in Columbia. In this city the hurricane reached the climax at midnight and continued with increasing fury until long after daylight. Branches of trees were snapped like twigs. Trees are uprooted in every direction. Store signs and window shutters are smashed and dwelling houses drenched. Many of the handsome shade trees that have been Columbia's pride succumbed in the storm and now lie prostrate. Telegraph, telephone and electric light wires are buried under them in inextricable confusion. The destruction of these wires will prove the greatest inconvenience to the city for the next two or three days, as it will take at least that long to repair them.

The Electric Light and Power Company's wires are all down at different points and the running of the cars is an impossibility, as will be the lighting of the city tonight and probably tomorrow night. At the corner of Washington and Gates streets great trees are lying pell-mell from pavement to pavement, almost obstructing passage, and the leafy branches make it impossible to see more than two blocks away. Not one fourth of the buildings of the city are free from the effects of the rain in the interior.

Several of the Main street stores are leaning freely and in many instances the plastering has fallen, to the injury of goods in the stores.

The telephone and electric fire alarm systems are useless and will probably have to be entirely replaced. Until this evening not a telephone wire leading out of the city was working. The roof of the gas house was torn away, but was repaired in time to furnish some light tonight. The Oliver oil mill was considerably injured. A part of the roof of the big alliance store in off, over the Wilmington and Augusta warehouse is unroofed. The Columbia hotel is partly unroofed.

The River is Rising. The most serious thing for Columbia is the condition of the river. At 8 o'clock it stands at twenty feet and is rising rapidly at the rate of a foot and a half an hour. The machine pit of the electric station is filled with water, which is only a foot from the lower windows. The waterworks are damaged.

The switch board of the Western Union Telegraph Company caught fire this morning from a flash of lightning and threatened the destruction of the office. One of the messenger boys threw a bucket of water on it and soon put it out, but in doing this he crossed along the wire on the board, which caused the office great inconvenience, which caused the office great inconvenience. The wind blew about fifty miles an hour here.

HEAVY LOSS IN BURKE. Crops Were Damaged a Third or More by the Terrible Wind.

Waynesboro, Va., August 28.—(Special.)—The greatest storm ever experienced here and hardest known here in years. Fences are down everywhere, while fallen trees render the public roads almost impassable and new ground crops are badly damaged by fallen trees. All the young corn is lying upon the ground and the pea crop is completely beaten down. The cotton crop is in a horrible condition. In some fields every leaf is blown from the stalk. All the large cotton is fearfully whipped and bare, and is lying crosswise upon the ground. All the small cotton is blown out. News from all over the county was received here today that the destruction is awful. The largest and best farmers report the damage from 30 to 40 per cent. Burke county farmers are sadly depressed over their misfortune.

SEVENTY MILES AN HOUR AT MILLER.

House Rocked, Trees Blown and the Fruit Injured.

Miller, Ga., August 28.—(Special.)—The greatest storm ever experienced here and hardest known here in years. Fences are down everywhere, while fallen trees render the public roads almost impassable and new ground crops are badly damaged by fallen trees. All the young corn is lying upon the ground and the pea crop is completely beaten down. The cotton crop is in a horrible condition. In some fields every leaf is blown from the stalk. All the large cotton is fearfully whipped and bare, and is lying crosswise upon the ground. All the small cotton is blown out. News from all over the county was received here today that the destruction is awful. The largest and best farmers report the damage from 30 to 40 per cent. Burke county farmers are sadly depressed over their misfortune.

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down. Fruit trees suffered very much. The loss of the crop in this district is estimated at 20 per cent.

ROUNDHOUSE DAMAGED.

Crops Injured Around Waycross and a Sawmill Blown Up.

Waycross, Ga., August 28.—(Special.)—A severe wind and rain storm visited this section yesterday at 2 o'clock. It raged until midnight. The top of the roundhouse of the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad was blown partly off. Several buildings were injured in different parts of the city. The shade trees on the streets were badly twisted and some were blown down. News reached here today from Waycross that the storm damaged the roundhouse and twisted and some were blown down. The crops are damaged to a considerable extent.

WHERE THE STORMS START.

Generally They Originate Among the West India Islands.

It was impossible for the weather bureau to give any extended information about the weather prevailing over the United States yesterday. This was due to a West India hurricane interrupting all telegraphic communication with the central weather bureau office at Washington city.

A few important facts relative to these tropical hurricanes which have recently been so destructive to life and property in the past will be interesting.

These storms generally originate off the coast of Florida among the West India islands, from which they take their name. Devolving on the coast of Mexico and the south Atlantic ocean near the entrance to the gulf, they then take a parabolic course, first to the west, then gradually to the northwest, north and northeast. Sometimes they have made their appearance first over the land as far west as the Louisiana coast, but more frequently they strike the land to the east of the Mississippi. Some have even never passed over the land at all, but have moved northeastward along the course of the gulf stream.

One of the most destructive ever known was the hurricane in August, 1873, called the Nova Scotia cyclone.

It recurved between the island of Bermuda and Cape Hatteras, N. C., and its center at no time touched the coast line. Its ravages were such that the storm has well been called the "Bermuda cyclone." Twelve hundred and twenty-three vessels were known to have been destroyed by it, and 223 human lives were definitely reported as lost. It was estimated that, including crews of missing vessels and lives lost on land, at least 600 persons perished.

The storm seriously crippled the fishing industries of both Canada and the United States, and besides bringing sorrow and death to hundreds of homes, entailed a pecuniary loss estimated at over \$3,500,000.

Many other devastating West India hurricanes are on record, but none more destructive to human life than the one described above. A later one, also very destructive, was that in August, 1881, which entered the United States near Savannah and followed a very unusual course to the northwestward to Minnesota. The loss of life and damage to property in Charleston, S. C., Tybee island, and along the adjacent coast were very great. About four hundred persons lost their lives, and hundreds of houses and other buildings were destroyed. The property loss was estimated at over one and a half million of dollars.

A very severe storm of this nature occurred in October, 1882. After crossing Cuba causing a great loss of life and enormous destruction to property, it passed northeastward along the Atlantic coast with terrific violence. It was therefore a timely warning of the signal service detained most vessels in port in the United States until the hurricane had passed. Shipping to the value of nearly ten millions of dollars was detained in New York harbor alone by timely notice of the approaching storm.

The present storm which is now passing along the Atlantic coast, was central Sunday morning somewhere in the vicinity of the Florida coast, twenty-four hours later (yesterday morning) wires were down all along the Atlantic coast from the violence of the hurricane. It is therefore possible to trace its path, and to learn how great its violence. But that it must be a severe storm is assured for at Savannah the wind Sunday night blew at the frightful velocity of seventy-two miles an hour—strong enough to blow down trees and fruit houses.

What the violence of the storm off shore must have been can only be imagined. Even as far away from the coast as Atlanta is the presence of the hurricane was apparent as yesterday morning the barometer was down over a half an inch below its normal height, and the wind blew at the rate of nearly thirty miles an hour.

Heavy rains, as is usual, are preceding the advance of the storm. The excessive fall of over five and one-half inches fell in Savannah between 7 o'clock Sunday morning and 7 o'clock Monday morning.

The present whereabouts of the storm, as stated before, cannot be definitely located on account of the prostration of telegraphic lines, but early this morning it had already passed Savannah, moving with terrific violence towards the north.

The weather indications for Georgia today are fair, slightly cooler.

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up by the violence of the waves and many of the warehouses and storehouses erected at the top of the bluff below Bay street were either totally destroyed or so much damaged as to render useless everything in them.

Eighteen vessels in the harbor were thrown on the wharves and some of the large boats were destroyed. Several persons were injured by falling houses and chimneys and three died of the injuries received. The exchange or city hall, the Bienville (raw silk warehouse), the jail and courthouse on the bluff and twenty-six business houses under the bluff were practically ruined.

The people of the Presbyterian church on the southwest corner of Whitaker and President streets, fell, crushed in a house and cut off a portion of a body on which was a sick man, but fortunately he was not injured. Strange to say, the bell in the steeple was found unbroken and afterward was hung in the steeple of the Independent Presbyterian church.

IN 1854.

Fifty years later almost to a day, came another disastrous storm of this kind. September 10, 1854. Yellow fever was ravaging the city at the same time.

Hutchinson and Eg islands were covered by waves from the sea. Several houses were blown away and a number of people were drowned. Most of the trees on South Broad street were blown down, buildings were unroofed, and the shipping suffered heavily.

Never had the people of this city been more sore tried. Disease, pest and tiles united to complete the work of destruction. The deplorable condition of the people strongly appealed to the sympathy of the community and the country, and contributions of money to the extent of \$800,000 were received. Provisions poured in from every quarter.

The storm of 1854.

In the latter part of August, 1851, another destructive storm played havoc in the harbor and city. It was called the "Atlantic hurricane" and it was a very severe storm. It was estimated that the property loss was over \$1,000,000.

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hundreds flock daily to the house to see the woman and the blood on the floor. It is said that the doghouse was blown off and in a few minutes thereafter are again glowing red. The details that have reached Columbia are meager, but authentic. The bloody phenomenon cannot be understood.

A YOUNG LADY'S FINGER.

Put Her Life in Danger and the Surgeons Amputated It.

Carrollton, Ga., August 28.—(Special.)—A novel case is reported by Dr. W. L. Pitts, a leading young physician of Carrollton, one that seldom ever comes before medical students in this country. The father, a beautiful young lady and daughter of Mr. Nat Stripling, a well-to-do farmer of the sixth district of this county, living eight miles north of Carrollton, has been complaining for fifteen months that the index finger of her right hand was hurting her. At times the young lady nearly went into spasms, the pain being so intense. Nearly all the physicians of the county were called into consultation about the case, but it was hard to diagnose the ailment and the panacea could not be learned. The young lady grew weaker and it seemed that she could not live unless the finger was removed. The end of the afflicted finger did not show to be diseased to any considerable extent, still the pain was unbearable, and Dr. Lee Pitts, with the assistance of Dr. J. R. Smith, another skilled physician, cut the finger off. The latest news is that the patient has become free from pain and will recover.

SUITS THE OLD CAPITOL.

The New Arrangements Will Put Millidgeville Fifty Miles Nearer Atlanta.

Millidgeville, Ga., August 28.—(Special.)—The leaders of the Millidgeville and Eatonton railroad to the Middle Georgia and Atlantic was received here with great enthusiasm by the citizens. The Eatonton road was built by back in the fifties and was among the first lines operated in the state. It was leased by the Central as soon as it was completed and has been controlled by that road ever since, and one time it was a paying piece of property. Recently it has not paid expenses and the Central gave up its lease.

The exact terms of the new lease are not fully understood here yet, but an authentic source here says that the Central has agreed to lease the road for a term of years, and to pay for the use of the road for a term of years.

The road will make Millidgeville the terminus of both roads and will open the city up by competing lines from every point of the compass. It shortens the distance from Atlanta to Millidgeville from 100 miles to 50 miles, and strengthens the probability of another direct line to Savannah. When the Middle Georgia and Atlantic wanted to build through here to the sea it was prohibited from coming to this city by the fact that the road was already built.

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WILL DO OUR RACING.

New York World: A well suited Vigilant may be the price of the America's cup.

New York Tribune: There is no doubt that the Vigilant is a thing of beauty, and it looks very much as if she would be a joy forever.

Boston Traveler: It is now useful for us to win the coming international yacht race if we still wish to boast of our ability to "lick all creation."

Boston Herald: It will have to be allowed that the coming of the Vigilant looks very much like the America's cup defender. Here's to her.

Brooklyn Union: In yesterday's race the victory fell to the Vigilant. But one sparrow egg was made, a sum which was quite far from a finality among closely-matched yachts.

Brooklyn Union: Whether the champion entered from this side the Vigilant, to the credit of the Vigilant, it is plain that Uncle Sam's constructors, in producing all of them, "budded better than he knew."

Brooklyn Union: The victory of the Vigilant renders the rivalry for the honor of racing against the Valkyrie still more interesting. It decides nothing except that the Vigilant is a very fast boat.

THE RACES FRIDAY AFTERNOON—THE SUCCESSFUL RIDERS.

Marletta, Ga., August 28.—(Special.)—The bicycle tournament came off Friday afternoon at half past 4 o'clock, lasting till after 6 o'clock. The fair ground was thronged with spectators. The race was won by Mr. Chuck Anderson, who was followed by Mr. John Smith.

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Now and Then.

Now and then I fall to dreaming Of the good old days again; But the times somehow are seeming Better now than they were then.

Daughter tells me, Gold Dust Powder Cleans and washes with such ease, That it lightens household labor, making restful times like these.

Every day her praise grows louder; Even I admit at last, That the

Gold Dust Washing Powder Has improved upon the past.

What the steam car is to the traveler, and the mowing machine is to the farmer, Gold Dust is to the housekeeper—a modern means of saving time, strength and money. Sold everywhere.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal.

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ATLANTA, GA., August 29, 1893.

Now for Bimetallism!

The house of representatives yesterday, by a large majority, voted to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. All amendments were voted down, the democrats being desirous of getting the "cowardly makeshift" of 1890 out of the way and then proceeding to the other business to which the democratic platform pledged them.

It is probable that the senate will promptly concur in this action by adopting a measure of repeal declaring for bimetallism. When this result is accomplished the Sherman law of 1890 will be out of the way, and the democratic party can then go forward, unembarrassed by confusing issues, and redeem the pledge of bimetallism made in the platform.

This work should begin at once and be carried to an early completion. With the Sherman law of 1890 out of the way, the Sherman law of 1873 will be in operation, and our financial system will be identical with that of European nations, where the single gold standard has degraded labor, reduced the prices of property and products, and created widespread depression. The operations of the single gold standard will prove more intolerable to the people now than they did from 1873 to 1878—five long years of business depression and financial stringency.

There should be no pause on the part of democrats who have the pledges of the organization in their keeping. When the Sherman law is repealed, only one part of the financial pledge of the platform will be carried out. The Sherman law is a makeshift which has stood in the way of bimetallism, and the democratic declaration in favor of bimetallism should have a prompt realization in democratic legislation.

What's This?

Chairman Springer, of the committee on banks and currency, has temporarily forgotten a very important plank in the democratic platform, viz: the positive recommendation for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank notes. Mr. Springer is quoted as saying:

I do not believe the committee will report a bill in favor of the repeal of the tax on state banks. I do not believe in going back to the days of the old state banking system and of being compelled to have forty different kinds of currency in this country. The removal of the tax on state banks would be an obstacle to business. I, for one, am against it and I do not believe a bill can pass. I favor a stable currency, good silver in the market, and a sound currency, and I am in favor of a currency that can be readily detected. Any other currency is an obstacle to business and I am against it.

Against the individual opinion of Mr. Springer we have the outspoken verdict of the national democracy for the re-establishment of state banks. This recommendation, solemnly formulated in the Chicago platform, cannot be ignored. We cannot fail to recognize that pledge and other pledges without breaking faith with the millions of voters who placed the present administration in control of the government.

What sort of stable currency does Mr. Springer advocate? Does he favor the creation of a new debt that would perpetuate the national banking monopoly or result in the issue of a flood of greenbacks? What does he mean—"where is he?"

But Mr. Springer fears that state bank currency would be an obstruction to business. This statement is completely exploded by the object lesson now before the people. At the present time the congestion of currency in the hands of a few capitalists in the east, under the workings of the national banking monopoly, is such a tremendous obstacle in the way of business that the people of the south and west, and even in the east, have been forced to provide a substitute for local currency in the shape of certified bank checks, city and factory scrip, and shipmasters issued by individuals. This local paper, instead of being an obstacle to business, is all that keeps business moving. It has saved the country.

Mr. Springer and other opponents of state banks must be short-sighted indeed if they do not see in the beneficial results of our substitute for local currency an unanswerable argument in favor of a permanent and well regulated currency issued by local banks, chartered by state authority.

The state bank plank in the democratic platform must be enacted into a law. Because the present pretended tax on state bank notes is a monstrous, if not a paralytic, to the vital faculties and power.

ers of the states in the management and administration of their internal affairs.

Because, without state banks, we must create a new bonded debt for the perpetuation of the national bank monopoly or rely upon a government issue of notes, when the redemption of our outstanding bonds causes the extinction of the national banks.

Because the experience of the past has shown the tendency of the congestion of our national currency in the east, leaving the west and south without the means of moving their crops or making the exchanges that constitute business.

Because the currency of the country must be more equally distributed under a system of banking that will not discriminate against the agricultural districts in favor of the commercial centers.

Because we are now able to throw even better safeguards around state banks than before the war, when, in the language of Senator Voorhees, "no man, woman or child ever lost a dollar by the depreciation of the notes of a regularly chartered state bank, or its failure to redeem its currency in gold or silver when called to do so," the depreciated or worthless notes in those days being the issues of so-called free banks or individual concerns.

Because with our telegraphic and telephonic communication and our knowledge of the solvency of corporations and individuals, it would now be impossible to float state bank notes that are not properly secured.

Because a state or local currency would naturally circulate near the place of issue, satisfying home wants, instead of drifting to the centers of the east, leaving the west and south without the means of exchanging for the transaction of business.

The state bank plank in the democratic platform is based upon the points here summarized, and it is not in order for Mr. Springer or any other democratic representative to question or oppose it. The national democracy has issued its commands and instructions through its platform, and the duty of its representatives is simply to execute the will of the party, and not set up any conflicting theories and policies of their own.

We must redeem our promise to give the country a local currency or see our present substitutes exposed to an unlimited issue of corporation and individual checks, scrip, shipmasters and flat money.

The Indian Experiment.

The suspension of free coinage in India and the attempt of the government to give an artificial gold value to the rupee is still in an interesting stage. The mints have been closed to silver, but the attempt to sell rupee paper, or council bills, in London to secure gold with which to pay interest on the Indian debt, has proved to be a failure. There have been some small sales of council bills, but not at the rate fixed by the government.

There is a hitch somewhere. The latest report we have seen is sent out by the London correspondent of The New York Financial Chronicle. For six weeks the Indian government has failed to sell any of its bills or telegraphic transfers.

In contrast with this failure of the government to sell its bills for gold in the strong demand for silver bullion on the Indian continent that has sprung up since the Indian mints were closed to free coinage. Large amounts of bullion have been exported from this country, and the demand seems to be increasing.

One of the explanations offered is that since the closing of the mints uncoined silver is beginning to be used in India as money, and that European traders and merchants are taking swift advantage of this tendency.

The Indian situation is a very interesting one. If Congress remains in session, it will not be many days before the question of tariff reform will attract attention. It will be brought up in the house for discussion, and the country will hear a great deal about it in one way and another.

Naturally the people of the south and west are very much interested in the outcome. The burdens of unjust taxation are bearing heavily upon them. The gold trust has depreciated the value of property and the price of all farm products. A bale of cotton that sold for \$100 in 1873, brought \$55 in 1880, and brings \$30 today.

It follows, therefore, that the people are very much interested in the tariff legislation the democrats are pledged to carry out. They have seen the party head in its efforts to carry out its financial pledges, and they are anxious to know what is to be the outcome of the movement in favor of tariff reform.

We believe that that element of the party in congress which is in favor of carrying out its platform pledges and satisfying the demands of the people will do its best to meet the expectations of the honest voters of the country. Nevertheless, it is not to be denied that some startling changes have taken place in the attitude of some of the eastern tariff reformers who have heretofore been radical and rampant in their demands for tariff revision. We do not know how deep these changes go, or how far they reach, but it would not be wise for any democrat to ignore their significance.

There is at least food for thought in the fact that rampant tariff reformers who have been urging radical reforms, are now declaring that Mr. Cleveland kicked the tariff pledge out of the platform before he accepted the nomination.

has been made manifest in the discussion of the silver question, in which more democrats than we like to record declared for the gold standard. Is it not reasonable to suppose that the coalition will be in working order when the question of tariff reform comes up for discussion?

We fear opposition to tariff reform from the very elements that will oppose bimetallism when the straight vote on that issue comes. The public mind has been prepared for it by the declarations of those who have heretofore figured as rampant tariff reformers. It is to be presumed that the democratic majority in the house is prepared for it, and that it will take such measures as are necessary to enable it to defeat the coalition.

It may be that the opposition to the measure of tariff reform pledged in the democratic platform, will not be bold and outspoken. The coalition may have reasons for cancelling its purposes. The attack on the platform pledge may take the more insidious shape of amendments to the committee bill, or it may accomplish its work in the rearrangement of the schedule of duties. In whatever direction the opposition may display itself, it will be zealous and powerful. The protected interests have more at stake on this issue than the eastern goldbugs have in the financial issue, and they will be as well equipped for impressing their views on legislation.

We believe that both the financial and the tariff pledges will be finally carried out, but it is well to put democrats on notice that they have a hard fight before them.

A Significant Meeting

The large and unanimous mass meeting held at Americus last Saturday, was a significant demonstration in favor of free silver coinage.

The appeal of such a large and representative assemblage in Speaker Crisp's district to the democratic congressmen to stand by their platform cannot fail to have a good effect.

Perhaps it is not too much to say that the solid free silver coinage sentiment in and around Americus is largely due to the splendid record of Speaker Crisp and the work of Editor Bascom Myrick, of The Times-Recorder. Mr. Myrick has written a series of articles in favor of bimetallism which have been widely read and quoted. They have set the people to thinking, and have solidified public sentiment on the right line.

It is encouraging to note these evidences of the progress of sound financial and economic ideas, and Editor Myrick is to be congratulated upon the results of his championship of the democratic platform. He has the happy knack of presenting facts and arguments so clearly and impressively that they hold the attention of the mass of readers and win favor even with the opposition. He is a brainy journalist, with the courage of his convictions, and it is very gratifying to us to see that his American readers endorse his loyal and sturdy support of the bimetallist plank of our platform.

Governor Stone's Explanation.

Governor Stone, of Missouri, is not willing to be called a disunionist or a secessionist simply because he favors a commercial convention of the western and southern governors and other delegates from those sections.

The governor declares that he is opposed to secessionism, that he is for the whole union, but he says that the fact still remains that eastern influences and policies dominate the political, commercial and financial affairs of the country to the upbuilding of that section at the expense and to the detriment of the producing states of the west and south; that co-operation has made the north-eastern states all-powerful; that the work they accomplish is in effect sectional and that such sectionalism should be counteracted by the co-operation of the west and south.

It is not proposed to sever trade relations with the east, but to cultivate them, and at the same time terminate the commercial dependence of the west and south upon that region. Governor Stone says:

Some people seem to be growing very sensitive of late on the subject of western and southern co-operation. These commercial unionists, however, are not in reality years and nobody thought of disparaging them as treasonable or unpatriotic. Within the last three or four years such co-operation has been held at Kansas City, Topeka, Denver, Galveston, Memphis, Ogden, Richmond, and other cities. They were all more or less largely attended by delegates from many different states and have always been conducted with decorum, conservatism, and with every manifestation of patriotism. But the late meetings at Kansas City, where the delegates from the west and south were in the majority, and where the delegates from the east were in the minority, were different. They were held in a hall where the delegates from the west and south were in the majority, and where the delegates from the east were in the minority. They were held in a hall where the delegates from the west and south were in the majority, and where the delegates from the east were in the minority. They were held in a hall where the delegates from the west and south were in the majority, and where the delegates from the east were in the minority.

With this explanation, he expresses the opinion that the conventional, sentimental and experienced delegates, would do a good work, not in injuring the east, but in building up the west and south.

When to Let the Streets Alone.

In Philadelphia the folly of tearing up the streets for new electric railways at this season of the year has caused an epidemic of slow periodic fever. But for the dry weather the epidemic would be still more serious.

Every year in many cities the most dangerous season is chosen for sewer work, excavations and digging up the streets. This policy of turning up all the disease germs and microbes that lurk under the paving stones is bound to produce sickness in any city, and in some localities it cannot fail to develop deadly fevers.

The streets should be let alone in July and August, and the sanitary authorities should control them. The work of digging and tearing up can be done during the other months of the year, and no tampering with the public health should be permitted during the sickly season.

The Washington Post thinks the "ratio dodge" will save the official souls of many

congressmen. No doubt. But after all they will have to vote against the democratic platform or in favor of it. They cannot hide behind the ratio now that the Sherman law is out of the way.

Now, that one part of the financial pledge of the democratic party has been carried out, congress should lose no time in carrying out the other part.

The democrats of Ohio and Iowa have placed their candidates on the Chicago platform. They ought to win.

It will be impossible for the goldbugs to repeal the democratic platform.

Since Mr. Springer has declared against state banks the Wall street organs have discovered that he is a gentleman of integrity and a statesman of parts.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We read every day of the laughter excited by the humorists in the senate and house. But the people are not laughing.

Here is a Boston conundrum: If Madame Patti was worth \$100,000 a night at the age of forty, is she worth more or less at the age of fifty?

At the Chicago fair a Mrs. Harmon was arrested for passing counterfeit money. She was arrested and discharged. Commissioner Beeson, of Oklahoma, is implicated in the affair.

A writer in The Boston Transcript says: "I have been told that the legal right to secede in 1860, 1862 or 1863, the legal right to do so exists today. The constitution has no more to say upon the subject now than it has at any time since it was first adopted."

The great storms of last Thursday and Friday on the north and south Atlantic coasts have had only one parallel. That was the great September gale which raged nearly a century ago. It was perhaps the equal of any cyclone from the Indies. Its center struck the New England coast between Providence, R. I., and New London, Conn. West of New London the gale came from the north, but east of it it was from the south. The vessels were driven up Narragansett bay over the docks and through the streets. The houses were blown down, and the streets were covered with debris.

Many people were drowned in the streets, and the shipping was wrecked. The crews of many vessels were actually dashed to death against the brick and stone walls of the city.

The flying clouds did not appear like clouds at all, but rather like great volumes of black smoke, and they were driven along at a rate of 150 to 200 miles an hour, beaten so low that they swept the ground. On the surface of the earth the wind raged at a speed of 100 miles an hour.

In spots terrible gusts would descend from the heavens, leveling whole forests. The confusion of the sea was fearful. The waves were driven up the shore, and the water was as high as the houses. The people were driven to the roofs of the houses, and many were killed.

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JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Editor's Journal.

Tim Johnson paid a feeling merry: Gave him a free obituary.

Joe Jenkins shipped, and much did vex us: Gave him a free obituary.

Got married fifteen days thereafter: Gave him a free obituary.

Young Jones refused to pay in full: Gave him a free obituary.

Killed by old Spradlers Jersey bull: Gave him a free obituary.

Judge Smith paid cash without reflection: Gave him a free obituary.

And thus the list we've galloped through: Gave him a free obituary.

A word unto the wise should do: Gave him a free obituary.

—F. L. S.

A Georgia weekly editor pens this remarkable obituary:

"He kept a grocery in the woods until he died of starvation."

His patrons said: "Find his goods just as he advertised."

—He Was Engaged at Once.

Editor—You have applied for a position on the paper; what are your qualifications?

Applicant—Shot a sheriff, killed a book agent and failed with \$5 in my pocket.

Editor—That's all right.

When the average Georgia editor fails to get a position on the paper, he invariably returns home and swears his newspaper.

The Columbus Sunday Ledger is one of the papers that is moving on in grace and glory. It ranks with the very brightest of Sunday newspapers.

A Georgia editor announces that he "cannot live off the land."

But it is hard to understand how he could live without it.

New Georgia weeklies opening up for business in these hard times show that, as a rule, the Georgia editor has the faith which can remove mountains.

A Parting Blow.

Doctor (to dying editor)—You can't possibly live.

Editor—Of course not; no man can in a dead town like this!

Said the old subscriber who came to stay: "I've borrowed enough."

Thank heaven to move away!"

One More Veteran.

"On what grounds?"

"Fighting for office."

The Billville Banner.

We have just returned from the Ferris wheel at Chicago, and when we got to the building round which the Ferris wheel seemed so close to heaven that he took up a collection while the wheel was going.

There is no disguising the fact that the Ferris wheel is a very good thing. For three weeks past we have been living on corn bread, axle grease and clearing house certificates. Things will brighten up, however, if the clearing house certificates be all right, but when they are just as hard to get as the gold cash, they are just as worthless.

GATHERED AT RANDOM.

Vincent, the landscape painter, disliked

violin and always avoided a field or garden where they grew.

The enormous panners, like a bushel basket, were used in the early days of mining. They were originated in England and adopted in France about 1710.

Modern hygiene is upsetting all our old-fashioned dietary notions. Dry toast and oatmeal are cried down as deadly while fried oysters are lauded as a healthy food, suitable for babes and sucklings.

Natives of darkest Africa, ignorant of the firewater of the whites, make their own beer out of bananas and wine out of palms. They are said to be the only people who do not drink out of their beverages.

The city of London is sacred from intrusion by the royal troops, and only two regiments in the British service have the right to pass through the city in military array, with hands playing, bayonets fixed and colors displayed.

Prince Rupert's drop is the most curious wonder of the glassmaker's art. These are small drops of glass, the size of a pin's head, and they are so hard that they will not be broken by a hammer. They are so hard that they will not be broken by a hammer.

Considerable excitement prevailed recently at the Locust Gap, Pa., colliery owing to the discovery of a mine of silver. The mine was discovered by a boy and his friends. They were discovered by a boy and his friends.

A curious serpent has been seen on Mount Hamilton. It is represented to be twelve or thirteen feet long, with large red eyes that shine like stars in the night out of a head as large as a man's. The serpent was seen by a stock ranger named Jack Wandall the other day when he was out after some cattle. Wandall had only a long rope and a knife with him. He was out after some cattle.

Owls move in a buoyant manner, as if lighter than the air. Ravens when on the wing spend much time striking each other, and often turn in circles. The wings are crooked and seem to be falling to the ground. In fact, they are scratching themselves with one foot and have lost their center of gravity. Crowds of owls are seen in the walk. Woodpeckers fly opening and closing their wings, and so are always rising or falling in curves. When they run up trees they use their tails as a ladder. The wings are crooked and seem to be falling to the ground. In fact, they are scratching themselves with one foot and have lost their center of gravity. Crowds of owls are seen in the walk. Woodpeckers fly opening and closing their wings, and so are always rising or falling in curves. When they run up trees they use their tails as a ladder. The wings are crooked and seem to be falling to the ground. In fact, they are scratching themselves with one foot and have lost their center of gravity. 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IN A WELL

More Than a Bushel of Stolen Letters Were Found.

THEY WERE STOLEN FROM THE DEPOT

At Gainesville, Ga.—Several Checks and Important Business Letters Among Them—The Thief Arrested.

A bushel of letters in an old well. This is the cream of an interesting story that was brought to light at the custom house yesterday.

The robbery, however, was not committed in Atlanta, and none of the letters stolen were addressed to this place. Atlanta people, therefore, can read the story without uneasiness, as the scene of the occurrence was at Gainesville, Ga., and all of the letters were bound for the north.

They neither came to or from Atlanta. They were collected from the upper parts along the Air-Line railroad and were placed in a separate pouch to themselves to be shifted on to another train bound for the north. The train that brought the letters to Gainesville was No. 11, and the train which was to receive the letters and carry them to their destination was train No. 36.

The latter train, however, was not at the depot when train No. 11 arrived. As the custom is, the pouch was placed at the depot and the railroad agent became responsible for its safety until the arrival of the up-going train.

It was on the night of the 7th of August that the mail was stolen. The man who is said to have committed the theft was Van Garner. He was not an official at the postoffice nor a clerk on the mail train, but an outside party who happened at the depot either by chance or design.

How They Were Found.

The manner in which the letters were found is an interesting story within itself. A careful record is taken of each of the deliveries along the line and a report of any irregularities is promptly made to the proper officer. From the report which was sent in directly after the 7th of August, it appeared that the pouch which was shifted from train No. 11 was never received by the clerk on train No. 36.

This was positive evidence that the pouch had been lost, and the next step was to ascertain in which direction it went and who was the offending party.

It was easy to ask the question, but another thing to answer it. Officers were immediately put on the track and the best detectives available were appointed to work up the case. They obtained all of the clues they could find and began a diligent search in the neighborhood of Gainesville, and for miles leading out into the country.

A large number of the missing letters were found at last in an old cornfield. They had been opened and all of their valuable contents appropriated. The finding of these letters led to the supposition that others could be found in the same neighborhood and the search continued.

At last the remainder of the letters were discovered in an old well. The well was in an out-of-the-way place, and the surroundings were anything else but inviting.

When the letters were drawn out of the well, an amusing sight was presented. Checks, love letters, business correspondence, notes of every kind and everything else it seemed, was manfully jumbled in a confused heap. The thief had carefully studied his game, and every letter was neatly opened. Checks were, of course worthless, as these would lead to identification. Under the circumstances they were not worth the paper they were written on.

Two or three postal notes and postoffice orders were among the valuable papers, besides a large number of important letters. Two or three of these related to persons who were sick and the parties to whom they were written were urged to come on soon, as a robbery of the letters was feared and suspense caused by the stealing of the pouch cannot be easily estimated.

Merchants eager for their delayed checks and lovers impatient for their letters long deferred.

Judge Gaston Brings Them Down.

The missing letters were brought to Atlanta yesterday morning by Judge Gaston. They created quite a stir and were examined with considerable curiosity. A careful inspection was made by the post-office officials, and after this investigation was finished the letters were forwarded to the dead letter office in Washington city.

From this point they will be forwarded to their proper destination throughout the country.

In the meantime the parties to whom the letters are addressed will have to await the pleasure of the government. It may be several days before the checks and post-office orders reach their destination, and in view of the hard times this is much to be regretted, but the matter is just in such a fix that it can't very well be helped.

He Has Been Caught.

Van Garner, suspected of stealing the mail, has been arrested by the chief of police at Gainesville and is in custody of the law.

The crime of robbing the mail is not a very light one, and the probability is that Van Garner will get several years in the penitentiary.

This is the first robbery of the kind which has occurred for several months, and this stealing is due to carelessness or want of vigilance on the part of the mail clerks.

Judge C. O. Hart, the United States commissioner, was busy yesterday afternoon preparing warrants for several raids that will be made by the revenue officers during the present week.

He, in answer to a question, "I have my hands full as you see. I have been writing all of the afternoon and yet have a great deal more to do. It is likely that before the end of the week several important cases will be heard in this court."

Judge Hays makes a good officer and at all hours during the day he may be seen in his office with his coat off, hard at work. He never puts off until tomorrow what he can do today. That is his motto. He has taken hold of the duties of his position quite naturally, and he will make as good a record as any of his predecessors.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. S. P. Jones, the popular assistant secretary of the Young Men's Library Association, has returned to the city after a pleasant visit to the world's fair. While there he made it a point to visit the libraries of Chicago and Cincinnati and many important ideas were thus obtained. He will make use of them for the benefit of the library, during the coming year.

Colonel and Mrs. Leveaux J. Brown, of Brunswick, Ga., are in the city for a few days.

Miss Belle Hape, one of the fair and accomplished daughters of Hapeville, Atlanta's charming little suburb, is visiting the family of Mrs. C. O. Knight, No. 476 Jackson street.

Mr. Will Drake ran up to Clarksville, Ga., and Nacoochee Valley last Sunday to get a whiff of the mountain air. He returned to the city yesterday morning.

Scrofula, boils, pimples, hives and other humors are liable to manifest themselves at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all humors from the blood and vitalizes and enriches it.

IT HAS OPENED.

The General Normal Class of All the Teachers

IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY

It Convened in the High School Building Yesterday Morning, and Will Remain in Session for One Week.

The general normal class of all the teachers in the public schools met at the high school building yesterday morning.

There was a large number present and many cordial greetings were interchanged. It was the first time in nearly three months that many of the teachers had seen each other, a large number having left the city at the close of the term and remaining away until the end of their summer vacation.

It was a pleasant sight to observe the teachers in their merry smiles, and the chatter of conversation could be distinctly heard by the passers-by along the street in front of the building, and every now and then a ripple of laughter would float out of the window to announce that the hardships of the year had not completely overmastered the spirit of levity.

When the meeting was called to order yesterday morning by Superintendent W. F. Slaton he announced that the class would be in session for the remainder of the present week. He greeted the teachers with a cordial salutation and the hope that all of them had enjoyed a pleasant vacation and were ready for their year's work.

The number of teachers enrolled in the public schools at the present time is large, but the addition of several new teachers, perhaps as many as twenty-four or twenty-five, than ever before in the history of the city.

This is due to the opening of the two new schools, which will take their place among the others on the 4th of September.

The law requires that the remainder of the opening of the schools each year shall be devoted to normal work, and all of the teachers, old and new, are required to attend.

Accordingly all of the teachers who were not provisionally detained, repaired to the high school yesterday morning to commence what was practically the beginning of their year's work.

After the formalities of opening the school were concluded the class, for the purpose of discussing the questions peculiar to each, was divided into three sub-divisions—the high school department, the grammar department and the primary department.

These departments will occupy separate rooms during the week, except at such special times as they may be called to meet jointly.

Interesting papers will be read and methods of general instruction will be discussed. All of the teachers will be called upon to take part in the exercises and the meetings will be educational as well as entertaining.

Each department will be called together at the stated time each day by the proper officer in charge of the department and much good is expected as the result of this normal work.

There were a number of applications made for tickets of admission to the superintendent yesterday. The indications are that the schools will be crowded when the doors are opened on the 4th of September.

All of the arrangements for opening of the schools have been completed, and nothing remains to be done except to ring the bells and call out the children to their year's work.

A MASKED ROBBER.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ford Is Forced to Surrender Her Purse.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ford, whose home is a cottage in the rear of Marietta and tells of a robbery of the gas plant, tells the police a story of a daring midnight raid that bears a striking resemblance to a thrilling scene from a realistic sensational drama.

At a late hour night before last Mrs. Ford says that a white man, his face hidden beneath a mask, crept stealthily into her house, and stood by her side before she was aware of his presence; then clutching her by the throat made her surrender every dollar she possessed under threats of instant death.

Mrs. Ford and her husband went out visiting Sunday night and did not get back until late. After they returned home she was called to the city and she was alone. She was just preparing to retire when she was horrified by some one catching her by the throat and presenting a deadly looking knife to her startled eyes, threatening her with death if she made any outcry.

The man wore a mask, Mrs. Ford says, and a slight beard. He quickly extinguished the light, while he continued to hold the ugly knife menacingly before the frightened woman.

"I want your money," the masked man said, "and unless you give it up I will kill you."

Mrs. Ford says she was frightened almost into insensibility. The man repeated his threat and reminded her if she valued her life she had best produce her purse and produce it quick.

She had a sum of money in her trunk, amounting to something over \$200, and for the time she was paralyzed with fear. She lost no time in getting out her purse, although she had to fumble for it in the darkness, the robber cursing at the white. She handed him the money, telling him it was the sum of her earthly store, and he departed hurriedly.

As soon as she could recover from her terrible fright sufficiently to do so, Mrs. Ford hurried to a neighbor and reported the bold affair. Some one hurried after a policeman and reported the robbery to Patrolmen Walton and Cain, who were found on Marietta street. The two officers investigated the robbery and made a thorough search for the robber. In her frightened condition Mrs. Ford was unable to tell much about the personal appearance of the daring robber further than that he was tall and had a slight brown beard.

The affair was reported to the department, but little hope is entertained of finding the bold man.

BRADFIELD'S
FEMALE
REGULATOR
CURES ALL
DISEASES
AND
IRREGULARITIES
OF THE
WOMAN
"LOOK UP TO WOMAN" MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA, GA.

THEY SWEAR ALL KILLED BY A TRAIN.

A. T. Aaron Hurdled from the Track and Instantly Killed.

INQUEST TO BE HELD THIS AFTERNOON

He Was Walking Along the Track, and Apparently Did Not Hear the Train—The Particulars.

The Western and Atlantic's handsome velvet vestibule, loaded with passengers for the Chicago fair, dashing along at a humming speed, hurled from the track and dashed to instant death A. T. Aaron, a white carpenter, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The accident occurred opposite the old soap factory, just within the city limits ten minutes after the train pulled out of the union depot. The train had cleared all of the dangerous crossings and was rattling along at a rate of several variously estimated at from twenty to thirty-five miles per hour, one or two people testifying it was running fully thirty-five miles an hour. Engineer Barrett and others on the train, who are perhaps better qualified to tell about the speed, are out of the city, as they continued on their run.

The vestibule train left the union depot on time, and was well crowded with passengers, many of whom were Chicago bound. The train ran for several squares at a very moderate speed, but after the crowded street crossings were past, Engineer Barrett, of the big engine, 240, which was pulling the train, moved along at a rapid rate.

Mr. Aaron was walking along on the side of the track, and it is barely possible that he was never seen by the engineer, or if seen the engineer failed to check his train as he thought the man would step aside.

Apparently Aaron did not hear the train. Two little boys who saw the accident say that he was walking along at a moderate gait, and seemed absorbed in thought. He was caught upon the pilot and hurled into the air, striking the ground several feet away from the track. The train rushed onward, and a crowd quickly gathered around the injured man.

The hard fall came upon the body, but it was limp from broken bones. Bones were broken in every part of the body, and in addition the body was mashed in a way that most have produced instant death. The body was taken in charge and sent to Barley's undertaking parlors and Coroner Paden notified.

The inquest was begun, but on account of the absence of several witnesses, whose testimony is very material in the case, no verdict was reached. The inquest will be resumed at about house No. 3 at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The witnesses who are wanted to testify are Engineer Barrett and others on the train.

The only two eye-witnesses who could be found were two small boys about ten and twelve years old, and they told of the accident about as given above.

Aaron, who was killed, was a hard working carpenter in the employ of the Boyd & Baxter furniture company. He lived at Bedford street, with his wife and three children, and was about thirty-three years old.

Take Bromo-Seltzer for indigestion. Before retiring, a small bottle.

WASHINGTON SEMINARY.

46 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga.

This well-known institution will begin its fall session September 4, 1893 with the usual corps of experienced teachers.

The principal, Mrs. W. T. Chandler, for twenty-five years principal of one of the leading Virginia schools and has been for the past several sessions in charge of the Washington seminary, to which institution she brings all the interest, enthusiasm and devotion that characterized her in the conduct of her school in Virginia.

The principal, a graduate of Vassar college, who is authorized to prepare students for Vassar, to conduct their examinations and to receive their certificates, which will admit them to that institution. All the other assistants in the literary department are competent teachers and earnest workers.

The accomplished teachers of the Berlitz school will give instruction in French, German and Spanish. A thorough and critical study of the grammar will be pursued in this course. The classes will be small and carefully graded.

Miss Adrich, who has a first-class certificate from the Royal Conservatorium of Leipzig, will have charge of the instrumental music, and will be assisted by Miss Courtney, so well known in Atlanta. Harmony and theory in graded classes, will be taught by the principal, who will also give instruction in the theory of music, and their instruction may be thorough.

Miss Carter will continue in charge of the vocal department. Her success last session as a teacher and singer is the best evidence of her merit.

Instruction in art will be given by Mrs. Merrill. Mrs. Merrill studied for a long time in Paris and is an accomplished artist. Her attractive studio in the seminary is well supplied with casts and models, and contains many specimens of her excellent work.

The primary department will be under the special supervision of the principal, assisted by Mrs. Butler, an able and experienced teacher.

The teachers of the Washington seminary, except those of the Berlitz school, are connected with no other school in the city, have no outside pupils and hence devote all their time and talents to the training and advancement of the pupils of Washington seminary. Terms reasonable. Send for catalogue.

Nothing of special interest occurred at the custom house during the day. Several of the clerks and officers have not yet returned from their summer vacations.

Revenue Agent W. H. Chapman is in Washington city and will not return for several days.

An Ointment Agitator.

Far, who is there in the world, whose many spirit can tamely tolerate the superabundant wealth of the rich, which they lavish in building inland seas and leveling mountains, while for us even the bare necessities of existence are a struggle.

Who can calmly view the rich, each one possessing a row of two or more houses, while we have not even a hearthstone we can call our own?

Though they purchase paintings, satuary and embossed paper; though they tear down houses but recently built and erect in their places; though they lavish and abuse their property in every imaginable way, yet with all their wealth, and their power, and their wealth abroad; the present situation is bad, in short, what is there left for us but a miserable existence?

Such headache? Take Beecham's Pills.

Prevention Better Than Cure.

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Such headache? Take Beecham's Pills.

Prevention Better Than Cure.

F. J. STILSON, Atlanta Manufacturers.

55 Whitehall St.

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silver-ware, Etc., Etc. Reliable goods

Fair dealings and bottom prices.

Everybody will be anxious to catch on to these last lines we throw out. On September 1st, we'll commence talking Fall Clothing to you. Until then we offer all our light and medium weight suits priced

At \$10.00 Each.

Our finest \$20.00, \$22.00 and \$25.00 Suits.

At \$15.00 Each.

We need room for Fall Stock. Push must triumph, pluck must win a victory. This sale is unequalled in the history of Atlanta's business. Clothing merchants can well afford to buy here, but sales must be cash

Eiseman & Weil,

3 Whitehall St.

An Extra Session

Of Congress

Is Confronted by Conditions

Which Demand

The Earnest Efforts of

These noted Specialists have been a blessing to those suffering from Syphilis, Strictures, Hydrocele, Diseases of Unnatural Discharges, Impotency, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Varicocele, Eczema, Moles, Birth Marks, Pimples, Ulcers, Piles, Catarrh and Diseases of Women.

These awful wreckers of constitutions have in the past baffled the skill of

Our Wisest Men.

But the new methods of treatment which are original with and belong to Dr. Hathaway & Co. are now acknowledged to be the best, surest, quickest and most reliable of any discovered by the skill of the wisest men. They try to make every case they treat an advertisement of their skill. They are now offering special inducements to the public. Don't fail to consult them, as it costs you nothing, unless you decide to take their treatment.

No. 2 for syphilis; No. 3 for skin diseases. All correspondence answered promptly and strictly confidential. Medicines sent free from observation to all parts of the country. Call on or address

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

22 1/2 South Broad Street.

Rooms 34-35 human building. Hours—10 to 12; 2 to 6; 7 to 9. Sundays, 10 to 1.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE

ATLANTA, GA.

Treats Dermatitis and Chronic Diseases, such as Eczema, Pimples, Itch, Scabies, etc.

Dr. J. W. Nelsa Says:

Atlanta, Ga., August 14, 1893.—For the past two years I have used King's Royal Germeture in my practice and with most satisfactory results. It is a most excellent antiseptic, cures catarrh of the bladder, and is now and ever in all its forms. King's Royal Germeture is a most reliable and safe remedy and leaves no injurious effects in the system.

JOHN W. NELLS, M.D.

Germeture Pills for constipation, 50 in a box. For syphilis, 100 in a box.

Germeture Cure syphilis, guaranteed to cure and cures.

ALL DRESSED LUMBER we sell is made in our Atlanta factory. We sell \$20.00 to Atlanta labor last year, mainly for dressing floors. There is \$2 of labor in every thousand feet of dressing. Send us your order and we will keep our factory running. Atlanta Lumber Company.

ATLANTA TORACCO MFG. CO.

112 Richardson street, "smoking tobacco—Bogus's Select"—Camp Fire.

MITTAL PRINTING CO., 27 East Hunter street, printers, publishers and binders.

F. J. COOLEIDGE & BRO., 21 East Alabama street, Fulton tinted lead, paints, varnishes, and putty.

ATLANTA LITHOGRAPHING CO., 10 and 12 West Wall street, bonds, stock certificates, fine bank and office stationery.

SELIG MANUFACTURING CO., 44 and 46 Wall street, shirts, door mats and school supplies.

MONTAG BROS., fine writing tablets and school supplies.

MAY MANTLE CO., 115 to 119 West Mitchell street, mantels, grates, tiles, bank work, stairs and interior finish.

Diamonds,
Watches,
Solid Silver,
Bridal Presents,
Engraving Wedding
Invitations.

J. P. STEVENS & Bro.,
47 Whitehall street.

500
empty
barrels.

we have a large lot of
sound empty whisky bar-
rels for sale, cheap.

bluthenthal
& bickart.

"b. & b."

cor. marietta & forsyth streets.

We are the only manufacturers

in Georgia making a specialty of

Wood Mantels.

We manufacture the Mantels we

offer for sale.

We employ (now) thirty men.

We might employ 75 if we

patronize home industries.

MAY MANTEL CO.,

115, 117, 119 West Mitchell St.,

Atlanta, Ga.

20 Years of marvel-
ous success in the

treatment of

MEN and WOMEN.

Dr. W. W. Bowes

ATLANTA, GA.,

SPECIALIST IN

Chronic, Nervous, Blood

and Skin Diseases.

VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanently

removed in every case.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, de-

pendency, effects of bad habits.

STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those

desiring to marry, but are physically in-

capacitated, quickly restored.

Blood and skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects,

Ulcers and Sores.

Urinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.

Enlarged Prostate.

Urethral Stricture permanently

removed without cutting and cured

without interruption of business.

Send 5c. in stamps for book and question list.

Best of business references furnished. Address

Dr. W. W. Bowes, 21 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

Per pound.

Hoyt's Tolo Tea..... \$1 00

Hoyt's Society Tea..... 75

Hoyt's American Breakfast Tea..... 60

Hoyt's Pekoe Tea..... 40

Hoyt's Hong Kong Tea..... 30

Fragrant,

Delicate,

Delicious!

W. R. HOYT,

90 Whitehall

—AND—

325 to 329 Peachtree St.

75 styles of vehicles produced.

W

Prices for hard times reduced.

A

Biggest stock always on hand.

C

Best house in the land.

O

Congress is now in session.

N

Make haste, get in the procession.

S

While goods are fresh and prices low.

&

Our carriages and harness are sure to go.

C.

Standard Wagon Co.,

E. D. CRANE, Manager.

"Around the Postoffice."

Who Said Times Are Hard?

NOT SO?

Money loaned on diamonds, watches, pic-

ture, guns, clothing, musical instruments, at

low rates of interest. New York Loan Office,

Henry H. Schaaf, proprietor, No. 146 De-

corset street. P. S. All transactions strictly

confidential.

TO GIVE THEM WORK

The County Commissioners Discussed
the Bonds Yesterday.

NOTHING DEFINITE HAS BEEN DONE

The Commissioners Appear to Be Some-
what Skeptical About Them—The
Industrial Council.

The county commissioners met yesterday morning in called session to discuss the feasibility of issuing bonds for the building of a new courthouse and jail. No action was taken by the commission, and that honorable body appeared to be just a little careful on the subject of bonds, since the people refused to vote for them on the previous recommendation of the commissioners.

A number of laboring men were present and expressed their opinions on the bond question. All of them were in favor of the bonds.

Mr. Dave Vining stated that he thought the people were ready to vote for the bonds as it would be killing two birds with one stone. There would be relief afforded to the laboring men out of work, and two badly needed improvements would be secured. He was of the opinion that the baby bonds could be issued with safety and that they would be accepted at par by the merchants. It was his belief that every dollar of the bonds could be floated at home in less than six months.

Mr. George W. Evans spoke next, and was heartily in favor of the bonds. He thought the labor in Atlanta was cheaper than that in any other city, and that now the desired improvements could be made for a great deal less than at the time the bonds were voted on. He thought that a great many people who were against the bonds at the time of the previous election were for them now.

"I was opposed to the bonds at the election," said W. O. Butler, of third party fame, "but I want to say that I am for the bonds now. But I don't want to see the amount made too much. I believe that \$250,000 will be sufficient to make the improvements wanted. I am against the building of a reformatory, but I know that the jail needs improvements and that the courthouse is too small. I am a convert to the bonds and am in favor of them now."

County Commissioner Collins.

"I do not think that we should act without a full meeting," said Commissioner Collins. "I am in favor of the bonds, but I want to make myself clear on one score. I won't consent to vote for less than \$500,000 worth of bonds. I don't believe in patchwork. If we are going to build anything let us make it permanent. But the bonds voted for will only use as much as is absolutely necessary. We should also arrange for the baby bonds. I take issue with the laborers as to whether or not they intend to use home products, and we can accept or object accordingly. The only way we can build the courthouse and jail with day labor is by an act of the legislature—a local act put through just for this emergency."

"You Will Allow Me to Observe," said

Chairman Pro Tem. Nelms, "that if the

present locations are used \$250,000 will

be sufficient. I believe that \$250,000 is

plenty to spend upon a new jail or an addi-

tion, and that \$100,000 is enough for an

addition to the present courthouse. I in-

tend to protect the people in this matter."

"I do not believe," said Mr. Vining, "that

the location of the courthouse should be

changed. The people are used to it there.

And then it would be an injustice to the

property owners about the courthouse who

have improved their real estate on account

of the proximity of the courthouse."

"If we decide to issue the bonds," said

Chairman Pro Tem. Nelms, "I believe that

the amount of \$500,000 would handicap

them, and I don't want to see them turned

down again. The people would think that

there was some trickery in the large

amount, especially when we acknowledge

among ourselves that the improvements

will not go over \$250,000 by very much.

The people should hold mass meetings and

give an expression of their opinion. We

need something to go by. Let them pass

resolutions if they desire to."

"I think that the courthouse should be

turned down," said Mr. Vining, "and a hand-

some building put in its place."

"I am not in favor of that," said Chair-

man Pro Tem. Nelms, "because it would

be like throwing away \$800,000 that be-

longed to the people just to spend a larger

amount. We ought to sell the old court-

house and erect an entirely new one in a

new place."

Let's Wait Until January.

"It is a question with me," said Commis-

sioner Collier, "whether or not the bonds

will pass. In fact, I do not believe that

the bonds could be passed right at this

time. There are now no less than 7,000

registered voters, and it would take 5,000

to vote in the affirmative. I will pass

the bonds if we wait until January, when

there are only about 1,200 voters

registered, then we will be better able to

test the bonds through. As to the addi-

tion to enable us to employ day labor, I

don't have much idea that we will obtain

it. I would resign my position before I

would become responsible for day labor

except in this emergency. There's always

politics in such jobs."

"I have lived in Atlanta since 1854,"

said Mr. Shearer, who was once a member

of the board of water commissioners. "I

have seen Atlanta grow. I wanted to

connect the waterworks with the river, but

the others thought differently. Eleven

years ago the present courthouse was

built, and now it is too small. I am in

favor of issuing bonds to the amount of

\$500,000 and make the new buildings a

credit to the city."

Merely as a Suggestion.

A resolution is to be introduced by

Commissioner Thompson at the next meet-

ing on the 21st of September. It is as follows:

Resolved, That Judge M. J. Clarke be

requested to appoint a committee of three

from the northern part of the county and

two from the southern part of the county,

to act with this board in the matter of ad-

ditioning a new courthouse or adding to the

present one; also as to adding to the present

jail or building a new one.

Pay by Noon Today.

A resolution was introduced by Commis-

sioner Collier to the effect that the whisky

men who have not paid their licenses must

do so by noon today or close their shops.

The licenses will be revoked also.

The Industrial Council Meets Tonight.

Mr. George W. Evans, president of the

industrial council, requests The Constitu-

tion to call attention to the fact that a

meeting of the council will be held to-

night at its rooms at 261-2 Alabama street.

The members of the council are very much in-

terested in the bond movement and will

discuss the situation tonight. Any of their

friends who care to come to the meeting

will be welcomed. The meeting will be

held with open doors.

As to the meeting of the county commis-

sioners, Mr. Evans expressed himself as

being very well pleased with the movement

so far as it has progressed. "We are in

stand," said he, "that Rome was not built

in a day, and that in a matter involving as

big a thing as this that all the machinery

cannot be put in motion in a week. The

commissioners gave us a good hearing and

agreed to submit the proposition to the

next meeting, which will be on the 1st of

September, and the full board will prob-

ably be here at that time. We are very much

gratified at the progress so far."

Strong nerves, sweet sleep, good appetite,

healthy digestion, and best of all, pure blood,

are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

For Malaria, Liver Trou-

ble, or Indigestion, use

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every bottle, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

SPECIAL THURSDAY EXCURSION

To the East via the Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The Richmond and Danville railroad has arranged for the sale of round trip tickets to the east on every Thursday during the months of August and September.

The rates from Atlanta are as follows:

To Washington and return, \$30.15.

To Norfolk and return, \$27.75.

To Richmond and return, \$27.75.

To New York and return, via Norfolk and steamer, \$38.55.

These tickets good returning within fifteen days from date of sale, and afford an excellent trip for both business and pleasure.

The vestibule limited and the United States fast mail of the Richmond and Danville are the best trains and make the trip comparatively a short one.

For particulars apply at No. 10 Kimball house, Richmond and Danville ticket office, Aug. 27, 41.

W. O. JONES' FINE STABLES

Located at 41 South Forsyth Street.

For first-class livery of every description go to W. O. Jones. The finest horses and most stylish vehicles. Everything new. Best stables in the south for boarding horses. Special terms. Wedding and funeral calls a specialty.

WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSION

Via the Gilt-Eliz Vestibule Flyer.

We are organizing parties of ten or more for Chicago Monday, Thursday and Saturday at reduced rates, allowing parties to go via Cincinnati and return via Louisville or the reverse. Stopovers allowed at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville and Chattanooga. Everything first-class. Sleepers through if desired.

Call at 42 Wall street and book your name for date you want to go. Hotel accommodations arranged in advance. Rates \$1 per day and upwards. Elegant rooms for 45 cents per day and upwards. Have reliable railway agents to chaperone parties en route.

R. A. WILLIAMS,

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July 28-1m

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This school will be open for pupils Monday, September 4th. Terms: \$10 per year for pupils from West End and Fulton county outside of Atlanta; other pupils, \$15 per year; payable quarterly in advance. Send for catalogue or call on principal at the academy from 10 a. m. to 12 m.

T. A. E. Means,

Aug. 27-2w-sun-tues-thurs Principal.

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